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THE NATIONAL TRIBUNE, Washington, D. C.

ENTERED AT THE WASHINGTON POST OFFICE AS BECOND CLASS MATTER.

WASHINGTON, D. C., OCTOBER 15, 1885.

General Sherman on The Tribune. HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE U. S., WASHINGTON, D. C. To the Editor NATIONAL TRIBUNE:

\* From the nature of the articles published in the numbers of THE NATIONAL TRIBUNE sent me, I observe that it is published in the interest of the soldiers of the civil war. In this you have my hearty sympathy, and I will endeavor in my own sphere of action to co-operate with you in all practicable measures to that end, without money and without price. With great respect. Your obedient servant.

W. T. SHERMAN. GEN. LOGAN'S ARTICLES.

To Begin About Dec. I.

Gen. John A. Logan is at last able to fix approximately the date when he will begin the series of reminiscences which he has tion of his contract would give him. They promised the readers of THE NATIONAL TRIBUNE. This will be on or about Dec. 1. We need hardly say anything to impress upon our readers the great interest and value these papers will have. Gen. John A. Logan has been a leading figure in American pub- advantage of the Government's needs, their lic life through the most stirring period of claims must be satisfied as punctiliously as our history. He was a Member of Congress in the stormy days that preceded the war, and one of the leaders in a House of National creditors were to be paid-principal Representatives that had in its membership and interest-in gold, yet as gold had bean aggregation of intellectual giants whose names are bousehold words. At the outbreak of the rebellion he entered the army as a Colonel, but rose by splendid soldiership to the command of the Army of the determination, and the unfaltering way in

been equally conspicuous and illustrious, and he is to-day one of the very foremost states men of the Nation, as well as the recognized head of the volunteer soldiery in the country, and is idolized by all who wore the blue. Whatever emanates from the pen of such a man will be eagerly welcomed from one shore of the country to the other.

EXTRA COPIES.

Whoever of our subscribers receives an extra copy of this week's issue, is asked to give it to one of his acquaintances who is not a this way the circulation of THE NATIONAL TRIBUNE can be greatly increased.

Work done to extend the circulation of the paper is work done for the soldiers at large. It is pre-eminently the soldiers' ad- than they did to the money-lenders, vocate and champion of the whole Nation and whatever is done to extend its circulation is labor directly to the end of helping power of the country to do for them would the soldiers themselves.

cause of the soldiers to Congress in a way with 200 000.

the paper. Let us hear from you by return

EVERY FATHER

cought to put THE NATIONAL TRIBUNE in the hands of his sons. His boys will read books and stories of adventure, and the best way in which he can keep their minds from being poisoned by the "Youthful Detective" style of stuff is to give them what is true and healthini. THE NATIONAL TEIBUNE not only gives its readers ample supply of stories of surring adventure, but these stories teach history in the best possible way. The paper only costs Two Cents a Week when taken by the year, and it is the best way that money can be expended for the family's instruction and entertainment.

"REMINISCENCES OF AN ARMY MULE." We take pleasure in announcing that out: John McElroy will shortly begin in our columns a serial humorous story based on incidents of the late war, entitled the "Reminiscences of an Army Mule." John McElroy has become favorably known to a very wide circle of soldier readers by his works on Andersonville, of which more than 60,000 copies were sold; by the "Red Acorn," "File of Infantrymen," and other works relating to repudiation so dishonorable as that the war. The "Reminiscences of an Army debts incurred to brave men for sacrificing taining and interesting to every reader.

A MATTER OF NATIONAL HONOR. We regard the National honor as one of the very highest of earthly considerations. It is something which has always been kept unsullied, no matter what the cost in blood and treasure, and it is something which must continue to be kept unsmirched, no matter what befalls.

Awhile ago the Nation's honor was held to be closely involved in the scrupulous payment of its money debts. In time of its need it had been forced to borrow money at exorbitant rates. It had been compelled to accept all manner of hard terms laid down by those who had money to loan, and who are generally honest and faithful; but persons who took advantage, after the manner of their kind, of the necessities of the borrower.

The prices paid for the billions of dollars in money, supplies and munitions required to carry on the war, were in no case low, and generally they rose rapidly toward the grade of extortionate. Every man who became a money creditor of the Government exacted an immense margin for any risk that

he might think he was taking. When settling day arrived there were many who demurred against paying these creditors over and over again their original circumstances guarantee their publication at any advances to the Government; they held that it would be sufficient to give them back the money loaned, dollar for dollar, with fair interest; that where they had loaned paper dollars worth 35 cents each, it would be more than just to repay them the same kind of dollars, which had risen in value to 65 and 70 cents; that as the terms in which the debt was contracted did not specify any particular dollars, it was outrageous partiality to pay them their principal and interest in gold, while the people at large had to be

content with depreciated paper. The case was argued to the court of the whole people, with an ability and earnestness not surpassed in the history of American politics. Men of splendid eloquence showed how the money-lenders had already grown enormously rich from the profits of their transactions with the Government, and argued that to give them more was an injustice to a robbery of, the whole people.

The people heard all the arguments patiently, and though they were suffering the privations and wretchedness of the severest voted overwhelmingly that every man whom the Government owed should be paid the last cent that the most favorable interpretavoted that the National honor required that every doubtful point should be decided against the Government and in favor of the creditor; that no matter if many of them were sharpers and Shylocks, who had taken that of a debt of honor and gratitude; that though there was no stipulation that the come the currency of the world, they must

be paid in it, dollar for dollar. There is nothing in our history that our people are prouder of than this honorable which it was carried out. Even those who His career in public life since the war has | were the most strenuous in opposition to it now applaud it as loudly as the rest.

THE NATIONAL TRIBUNE holds that the National honor is still more deeply involved in the rendering of full instice to the country's defenders than it was in satisfying every claim of the money-lenders. In its hour of need it wanted men even worse than it did money. The men who gathered around its flag did not drive hard bargains with it-they did not attempt to dictate any terms-they accepted, with little thought of the matter, whatever was offered subscriber, but who thinks he ought to be. In them in compensation. But Congress, the press, and the people, deeply grateful for the services proffered and rendered, were profuse in their promises to the soldiers. They felt infinitely more grateful to them and so expressed themselves. The soldiers were constantly assured that nothing in the

be left undone; that the dependent relatives The paper ought to have its present cir- of those who fell should be taken care of as enlation doubled at once before the meeting | well, at least, as if their protectors were alive; of Con ress. It should have at least 200,000 that those who were disabled in any way subscribers. If it has this it can plead the should, as far as money could do it, be given as comfortable a livelihood as they would that will simply be irresistible, and can se- have had if they had retained all their natcure for them anything that is right. It has ural powers; that all who survived should done splendidly for them with 100,000 sub- be given a real and substantial preference scribers, and its influence will be quadrupled in all the departments of public employment. These promises were made Let each man resolve to do at once all that thousands of times oftener, and with a he can to bring in additional subscribers to thousandfold more carnestness and solemnity than any promises to the money-lenders. The promises were embodied into National and State laws, more direct and positive in terms than any law under which the money lender received full-weight gold coin for his depreciated paper promises-to-pay-dollars. Therefore, as we have said before, the National honor is much more concerned in the scrupulous fulfilment of its obligations to its soldiers than in the punctilious satisfaction

> of the letter and spirit of its contracts with the money-lenders. Therefore, also, Every soldier who is eating the bread penury in a poorhouse;

Every disabled soldier who is denied th relief his services have carned him; Every soldier's widow or orphan who

starving for lack of a pension pittance doled

Every veteran refused by the Government. State or municipality, employment, which is given the able-bodied civilian-

is an instance of more shameless repudiation of honest debts and obligations than would be afforded by the most disgraceful repudiation of a money-debt. There can be no Mule" will not fail to be exceedingly enter- themselves on the altar of their country's Association that a rag does on a little pennyneeds.

VETERANS' RIGHTS IN NEW YORK. The Veterans' Rights Union has sent out the following circular to every nominee for the New York Assembly:

NEW YORK, Oct. 1, 1885. DEAR SIE: In view of the object of this Union made a necessity in 1882 by reason of the nonenforcement of the statute laws of the United States on the subject, and the fact that you are a nominee tion to be held Nov. 3 proximo, we hereby respectfully present our understanding of and wishes in the matter of Veterans' Rights, and earnestly desire to be advised as to your views of the same. To that end we submit the legal enactments now existing, the position we assume towards certain phases of the law, recommending such changes as we think would be proper ones, and request answers to the questions we propound.

CHAPTER 312, LAWS OF NEW YORK OF 1884. "Sec. 1. In every public Department and upon all public works of the State of New York honorably-discharged Union soldiers and sailors shall be preferred for appointment and employment age, loss of limb, or other physical impairment which does not in fact incapacitate shall not b deemed to disqualify them, provided they possess the other requisite qualification.

"Sec. 2. This act shall take effect immediately." We understand that an honorable discharge from the military or naval service of the United States during the late war and the business capacity necessary to discharge the duties of the position applied for, together with a good character are requisite and then, by virtue of the premises, that the word sons mandatory.

Do you accept this as a fair understanding? Ans We believe this law was intended to show the ones. public policy of the State in regard to the veteran. Do you agree with this view of it? Ans. That it was intended it should be faithfully observed and its promises fulfilled.

Do you agree with us in this? Ans. We believe it should have gone further and i mmistakeable language be made to apply to the public departments and public works of cities, towns and villages of the State.

Do you agree with us in this? Ans. If elected, will you pledge yourself to support a bill amending the law so as to effect this change and then recoming and enforce that preference to the best of your ability? Ans.

CHAPTER 410, LAWS OF NEW YORK OF 1884 "Sec. 4. In grateful recognition of the services, sacrifices and sufferings of persons who served in the Army and Navy of the United States in the late war, and have been honorably discharged therefrom, they shall be preferred for appointment to positions in the Civil Service of the State and of the cities affected by this act over other persons (o equal standing), as ascertained under this act and the act hereby amended, and the persons thus preferred shall not be disqualified from holding any position in said Civil Service on account of his age nor by reason of any physical disability, provided such disability does not render him incompetent to perform the duties of the position applied for." We believe that this law was intended to give some substantial preference, under the Civil Service system of the State, to persons mentioned therein. Do you coincide in this view? Aus.

We understand: First.-That when a number of persons enter a competitive examination under this system and, prior to examination, all are of equal standing. Second.-That when an examination has been completed, and those who failed to mass the minimum percentage have been dropped from the list as incompetent and not qualified, all those who commercial depression ever known, they attain the requisite marking and are certified as competent and qualified, are of equal standing, as ascertained under this act, regardless of grade. Third.-That in such cases it is mandatory upon the Commission to certify and the appointing power to appoint or employ, if any there be, such persons on the eligible list, as are mentioned in Sec. 4, before other persons not entitled to such ights and privileges.

Do you accept these views? Ans. If, in your opinion, this was not the intent and neaning of this law, will you, if elected, support an amendment to the same which shall clearly define what preference, under Civil Service examinaions, shall be given to the veterans? Ans. In connection with this matter we would respectfully invite your attention to the public policy shown in declarations of both political parties in the week ending Sept. 26 ult.

REPUBLICAN PLATFORM. "That the provisions of the existing Civil Service law of the State and Nation should be strengthened and extended to all grades of the public service to which they may be applicable, so that the selection of administrative officers in the Civil Service shall, so far as possible, be governed solely by capacity and fitness. We insist upon the enforcement of these laws by all public officials, not only in the letter, but also in the spirit. Honorably-discharged soldiers and sailors, who are shown by competitive examination to possess the necessary requirements, should be given the preference in certification and in appointment

DEMOCRATIC PLATFORM. "We are in favor of such legislation as shall insure to honorably-discharged soldiers and sailors of the late war for the preservation of the Union priority in examination under the Civil Service ws and regulations of this State and cities thereof. and, upon passing such examination successfully priority in certification and appointment over all other persons.

We send two copies. One of these we request you to fill out and send in inclosed addressed envelope by mail, or if handed you by a member of our Committee, return to him and he will forward; the second copy you may desire for reference. We are, very respectfully, yours, for the G.A.R. Veterans' Rights Union,

GEO. F. HOPPER. DENNIS SULLIVAN, NICHOLAS W. DAY, GEO. S. LITTLE.

Sub-Committee. Official: THOMAS BELL, Secretary. We believe such a catechism to be en tirely proper. There is no issue presented to the ex-soldiers and sailors of New York at all comparable in importance to this matter of securing to the men who served the country in its hour of need their wellearned rights. It is a matter that comes directly home to every soldier and sailor in the State, for every one of them has comrades and acquaintances who gave their best years to the Government, and who are now being rudely jostled aside to make way for men whose only campaigns have been political ones and their only service at the ward polls. Not only the preference of the soldier for official position has been disregarded or denied, but even the poor privilege of earning his daily bread by the toil of his hands has been interfered with. Exsoldiers at work for the State as stone-cutters, carpenters, and similar mechanical for inferior workmen, who were the tools of ward politicians and other petty politicians. This is saying nothing of the scores of disabled veterans who have been ousted from positions as watchmen, doorkeepers, messengers, etc., which were theirs by every consideration of justice and gratitude.

An affirmative answer to the questions asked will simply put the candidate in line with the laws on the statute books of the United States and of the State of New York. The soldiers have the right to know if he is favorable to justice to them and their deserving comrades, so that they can be governed in casting their votes. We have no hesitation in saying that any man who will not answer these questions in the affirmative promptly and cheerfully is unworthy to receive a single soldier vote, and should be defeated. It makes no difference whether be be a Republican or Democrat, or on what platform he stands, if he is not earnest and emphatic in his desire to deal justly with the soldier, he should be defeated.

THE sight of an honorable discharge has about the same effect on one of the political dudes of the New York Civil Service Reform

WHY SOLDIERS SHOULD WORK FOR US. The first session of the 49th Congress will begin in a few weeks. Without doubt it will be one of unusual importance to all exsoldiers and sailors. Measures of the highest interest to every man who wore the blue will be brought forward and discussed with for the Legislature of 1886 in this State, at the elec- reference to enactment into laws. But to secure the passage of these earnest, steadfast work will be necessary. The soldier has numerous and active enemies-men who did not sympathize with the cause which he served, and who persistently belittle all that he did, while grossly exaggerating what has been done for him. They control many of the papers of the country, and have free access to the columns of still more. These abound with all manner of distorted and false statements calculated to prejudice the public against any attempt to do the soldier justice, to recognize his services to the country, to fulfill the promises made him when he was needed, or to liberalize and render more just the pension system. They are against shall in the law makes the preference of such per- all pensions, and would close the doors of the Treasury against him and his dependent

> The great majority of the papers of th country are, it is true, in favor of the soldier, but each one of them has local issues and personal struggles, which mainly engross its attention, and prevent its giving time or attention to matters relating to justice to the soldier.

The same is true in a degree of Congress men. The majority of them are very favorable to the soldier. But each of them rep resents nearly 200,000 people-active, stirring men and women, with hosts of interests to be looked after, and who insist that they shall be looked after. It is very difficult for them to gain time to investigate the many details of all legislation affecting the soldier, and they are liable to be misled by the active and unscrupulous opposition of those who would deny the soldiers everything. This shows the necessity of the soldiers having an able and untiring advocate at the seat of Government, and one which will plead their cause to the public and to Congress in season and out of sea

THE NATIONAL TRIBUNE is such an ad vocate, as it has abundantly demonstrated in the past. It has never failed to plead effectively for every measure which has promised to aid the soldier, and its powerful support has been of the greatest help in securing the passage of proper legislation. All will remember, as an illustration of this, how valuable its aid was in securing the passage of the Arrears Bill.

It will be of immense importance to the soldiers during the coming Winter to have THE NATIONAL TRIBUNE'S circulation Convention assembled at Saratoga, N. Y., during | doubled or trebled. All know how well it has done when it had the backing of 100,000 subscribers. It can and will do vastly better when it speaks in the name of a quarter of a million soldiers, as it should. Comrades, work for it, even as it has worked, is working, and will work for you and yours. Then there will be no doubt about its having its subscription list doubled before the meeting of Congress. Help yourselves by helping us. THE GAAR, WATCH.

A man may lose both fortune and reputation, and yet by industry, application and thrift, combined with honesty, he may in the course of years regain both; but there is one thing which, once lost, nothing in this world can restore to the unfortunate loser. That thing is TIME! Seeing, then, that this loss is irreparable, it behooves every thinking man to at once adopt means by which such loss may be guarded against, and one of the first steps to be taken in this direction is to immediately become the possessor of an accurate timepiece, by which he may note and take advantage of the flying hours. At one time, and, in fact, until recently, the outlay necessary for such an outfit was such as to put it beyond the means of many; but since THE NATIONAL TRIBUNE has introduced the G.A.R. watch every man may own a timekeeper which for accuracy and reliability cannot be surpassed by one costing several times the price. In addition to being valuable as timepieces, these watches are quite handsome in appearance, the cases being of solid nickel and the back bearing a tasteful miniature of the G.A.R. badge, elegantly engraved.

When we assert that these watches are within the reach of all we make no exceptions, no matter how straitened the circumstances of the person may be; for, in consideration of a club of 10 prepaid subscribers, we make a present of one. To get p a club of this number requires but very little exertion, as we supply sample papers free to all who desire same, and few people will refuse to pay \$1 for a year's subscription to THE NATIONAL TERBUNE when they see the paper. For \$3.50 we send the paper for one year together with the watch, and as the price of the latter alone is \$3.50, we practically make a present of the paper to each purchaser of a watch. Whoever has already sent in his subscription can get the watch by sending in \$2.50 more. Remember that if upon receipt and examination the watch is not found to be just as represented, it can be returned at our expense.

CAPTURE OF A LOCOMOTIVE. We have now secured another edition of this thrilling war narrative. There is probably no work of fiction extant which so thoroughly engrosses the attention and enlists the sympathy of the reader as this narrative of Mr. Pittenger's. It combines in itself all the most exciting elements of romance, and has the merit of being absolutely true in every particular. It recounts how several daring spirits left the Union lines. seized a locomotive right in the heart of the Confederacy, with the intention of burning the railroad bridges, and thus destroy the rebel lines of communication. The exciting only Two cents a week,

story of the chase, of the failure of the enterprise, and of the sufferings of the fugitives, who were hunted like wild beasts through the woods, is very thrilling. The story of their capture and sufferings in the Southern prison-pens will bring tears to the eyes of many veterans. We offer our readers an opportunity of getting this book, which is handsomely bound and illustrated, free. All we ask in return is that they send us a club of eight prepaid subscribers; or we will send the book in conjunction with one year's subscription to THE NATIONAL TRIBUNE for

\$2. The price of the book alone is \$1.50. We have another offer to make. We desire to get a number of persons to engage in the sale of it. It would be an excellent opportunity for school teachers, boys and girls, and others who are not able to engage in active manual labor, to make money. The book will have a ready sale everywhere, and an active agent will find the canvass very profitable. Write directly to THE NATIONAL TRIBUNE for terms, etc.

MRS. SHERWOOD'S LYRICS.

The home of every veteran in the land should be supplied with a copy of the splendid volume of poems which has just been published by Mrs. Kate B. Sherwood. They supply a vacancy which has long been felt in our war literature, and were at once warmly welcomed by the veterans of the land, touching as they did a responsive chord in the heart of every man who went forth to do battle for the Union. It must not be supposed, however, for a moment that the circulation of this volume is confined to the soldiery of the land, for wherever true poetry breathing an exalted spirit of patriotism s appreciated, "Campfire, Memorial and Other Poems" has been accorded a warm

THE NATIONAL TRIBUNE has made arrangements with the gifted authoress by which all persons desiring a copy can be supplied direct from this office for the small sum of \$1, neatly bound in cloth, or \$1.50, with gilt edges.

RECRUIT THE G.A.R.

Now is the time to do effective work in gathering all ex-soldiers into the Grand Army Posts. The next few months should be rich in results to the muster-in roll of every Post in the country. The work that the Grand Army is doing in behalf of the soldiers of the country and those dependent upon them, is the grandest of any society's or association's in the Nation, and it is one which every honorably-discharged soldier should take part in and bear his share of. The natural meeting place of all who were the blue is the Post room. By a little effort on the part of comrades, every desirable man outside of the Order can be brought in. Let every one charge himself with bringing in at least one recruit.

THE NEW YORK CAMPAIGN OFFER. We are getting a number of acceptances of our proposition to supply the comrades of New York with THE NATIONAL TRIBUNE for five weeks for 10 cents a name. This is an admirable opportunity to put the paper in the hands of those whom it is desired to influence to vote the right way, and the soldiers in New York see it. There ought to be several hundred thousand copies of the paper scattered through the State before election time, and if this is done it will have a powerful influence in deciding the result in favor of the comrades.

A FANCY. BY WILL MEREDITH NICHOLSON,

Neath sullen skies the marshalled clouds parade; The Autumn wind sighs a weird monotone In which I hear, in fancy, softly blown, The stirring bugle notes that once were played To mocking echoes in a Southern glade:

I hear the sentinel's quick challenge tone-The noise and stir of war, all backward thrown Across the gulf that peaceful years have made.

But long ago the clouds of war had spent Their fury ; sounds of strife no longer fill The field whereon sweet peace hath spread her

But those same bugle tones are sounding still, And ringing through the starry firmament, Whilst Memory's campfires blaze upon the hill.

THE Roman Catholic denomination in the United States has suffered a serious loss in the death of Cardinal John McCloskey, which occurred in New York soon after midnight of Oct. 9. His age was 75. His end had been hourly expected for several days. He was born in Brooklyn. He was ordained a Priest in 1834, Bishop in 1844, Archbishop in 1864, and Cardinal in 1875. He was the first and only prelate ever appointed a Cardinal in this country. On March 15, 1875, he was invested with the red hat at the hands of the venerable Archbishop Bailey, of Baltimore, with the most imposing religious ceremonies ever seen in the New World. By his death Rev. Michael A. Corrigan becomes Archbishop of New York. There is now no American Cardinal. Appointments to that high office are made by the Pope himself.

GEN. "BOB" TOOMBS, one of the few adherents of the Lost Cause who have persistently refused to be "reconstructed," is dying at his home in Washington, Ga. He is very old, and both his mental and physical faculties are much impaired. His mind is seriously affected, and in its wanderings the old rebellious spirit, so often manifested by Toombs since the war, is uppermost. One night last week he asked to be raised from his bed, as "the enemy were coming." He then re-led his charge at Antietam, and asked to be laid down again when the imaginary fight was finished. All hope of his recovery has been abandoned by his friends. and death is liable to occur at any time.

In New York the ward-heeler-the heavyjawed "Boss" of the dives and slums-has joined hands with the mincing political dude to rob the soldier of his rights. They both hate him for showing superior manhood and unselfishness in his services to the country.

Remember that The National Tribune Costs

THE DEADLY BAYONET

It is Used for Nearly Everything Else Than for Prodding Men.

In common with every other young man who enlisted to defend the glorious Stars and Stripes, Si Klegg, of the 200th Ind., had a profound superstition concerning the bayonet. All the war literature he had ever read abounded in blood-curdling descriptions of bayonet charges and hand-to-hand conflicts, in which bayonets were repeatedly thrust up to the shanks in the combatants' bodies, just as he had put a pitchfork into a bundle of hay. He had seen pictures of English regiments bristling with bayonets like a porcupine with quills, rushing toward French regiments which looked as prickly as a chestnut-bur, and in his ignorance he supposed that was the way fighting was done. Ocasionally he would have qualms at the thought of how little his system was suited to have cold steel thrust through it promiscuous-like, but he comforted himself with the supposition that he would probably get used to it in time-"soldiers get used to almost anything, you know."

When the 200th Ind. drew its guns at Indianapolis he examined all the strange accouterments with interest, but gave most to the triangular bit of steel, which writers who have never seen a battle make so important a weapon in deciding contests. "What are these grooves along each side

for?" he asked, pointing out the little hollows which give the "prod" lightness and strength. "Why," answered the one interrogated, who, having been in the three months service, assumed to know more about war than the Duke of Wellington, "the intention of those is to make a wound the lips of which will close up when the bayonet is pulled out, so that the man'll be certain to die.' Naturally so diabolical an intention sent cold

shivers down Si's back. The night before Si left for "the front" he ook his musket and accouterments home to show them to his mother and sisters—and the other fellow's sister, whose picture and lock of hair he had safely stowed away. They looked upon the bayonet with a dreadful awe. Tears came into Maria's eyes as she thought of Si roaming about through the South like a bandit, plunging that cruel steel into people's bowels.

"This is the way it's done," said Si, as he charged about the room in an imaginary duel with a rebel, winding up with a terrifying lunge. "Die Tur-r-r-raitor, gaul durn ye! he exclaimed, for he was really getting excited over the matter, while the girls screamed and umped upon the chairs, and his good mother

The attention that the 200th Ind. had to give the bayonet drill confirmed Si's deep respect for the weapon, and he practiced assiduously all the" lunges," "parries," and "guards" in the Manual, in the hope that proficiency gained would save his own dearly-loved hide from puncture, and enable him to punch any luckless rebel that he might encounter as full of holes as a fishing-net.

The 200th Ind.'s first fight was at Perryville, it, it would have taken a bayonet half-a-mile long to touch the pearest "Johnny." Si thought it odd that the rebels didn't let him get close enough to them to try his new bayonet, and pitch a dozen or two of them over into the next

If the truth must be told, the first blood that stained Si's bayonet was not that of a fellowman. This cut shows how it came about:



HALT THERE!

Si Klegg's company was on picket one day, while Gen. Buell was trying to make up his mind what to do with Bragg. Rations had een a little short for a week or so. In fact they had been scarcely sufficient to meet the demands of Si's appetite, and his haversack had nothing in it to speak of. Strict orders against foraging had been issued. Si couldn't quite get it straight in his head why the General should be so mighty particular about a few pigs and chickens and sweet potatoes, for he was really getting hungry, and when a man is in this condition he is not in a fit mood to grapple with fine-spun theories of govern-

So when a fat pig came wabbling and grunting toward his post, it was to Si like a vision of manna to the children of Israel in the wilderness. A wild, uncontrollable desire to taste a fresh spare-rib took possession of him. Naturally his first idea was to send a bullet through the animal, but on second thought he saw that wouldn't do at all. It would 'give him away" at once, and besides he had found that a single shot on the picket-line would keen Buell's entire army in line of battle for a whole day. Then he thought of the bayonet, and the scene so well depicted by our artist followed

Si wrote to his mother that his bright new ayonet was stained with Southern blood, and the old lady shuddered at the awful thought. But," added Si," it was only a pig, and not a

"I'm so glad!" she exclaimed. -

"I GUESS NOT." By the time Si had been in the service a year here was less zeal in the enforcement of orders of this kind, and Si had become a very skillunable to reach with his bayonet the body of a single one of his misguided fellow-citizens, but had stabbed a great many pigs and sheep. n fact Si found his bayonet a most useful auxiliary in his predatory operations. He could not well have gotten along without it. The



camp, and illustrates one of the practical uses of the bayonet.

Uncle Sam generally furnished Si with plenty of coffee-roasted and unground-but did not supply him with a coffee-mill. Si thought at first that the Government had forgotten something. He saw that several of the old veterans of '61 had coffee-mills, but he found on inquiry that they had been obtained by confiscation only. He determined to supply himself at the first opportunity, but in the meantime he was obliged to use his bayonet as a substitute, just as all the rest of the soldiers did. The cut

shows how he did it: We regret to say that Si, having thrown away his "Baxter's Call to the Unconverted" in his first march, and having allowed himself to forget the lessons he had learned but a few years before in Sunday-school, soon learned to play poker and other sinful games. These, at night, developed another use for the bayonet. In its capacity as a "handy" candlestick it was



'shank " was always ready to receive the candle, while the point could be thrust into the ground in an instant, and nothing more was necessary. This was perhaps the most general sphere of usefulness found by the bayonet during the war. Barrels of candle-grease flowed down the furrowed sides of this weapon for every drop of human blood that dimmed its luster.

TRIBUNETS.

Queen Victoria is notorious for her exceedingly economical and thrifty way of managing her household. She rises early, breakfasts at 8, and if you were one of her guests you would have to be ready to eat with her or go without your morning meal. The Queen has a light luncheon at 1 p. m., and a plain dinner in the evening. The good lady does not exactly do her own housework, but she keeps a close eye on her servants, and holds them to a strict accountability for the proper use of all the family

The rich father of a Chicago girl banteringly offered to give her a dollar for every cent she would earn with her own hands at good, honest labor. She took him at his word, and went to work as a common factory hand at 60 cents a day. This drew on the old man's pocketbook at the rate of \$360 a week. The girl thought she had a good thing, and worked along as chirrupy as a cricket. Her father stood it for two or three weeks, and then backed out of his bargain. She was too plucky for him.

HUNTING PESCADERO PEBBLES. A private letter to the Editor of THE NA-TIONAL TRIBUNE from Pescadero, Cal., describes the eagerness with which the guests at that great Summer resort hunt the Pescadero

You may have heard of the famous Pescadero pebbles. The spot on the coast where they are thrown up (two miles from here) is very limited in extent, being not more than half a mile in length, but the pebbles lie there in heaps, and some very beautiful ones are found. The latter are few and far between, but it is astonishing the enthusiasm one can get up over the pebble beach. It seems a little absurd to see a party of well-bred people lying flat on their stomachs, or crawling about on their hands and knees in mad search for a gem, but they keep at it for five or six hours at a stretch. They begrudge even the time given to lunch, and while they hold a slice of bread and ham in one hand, they grub around under the tablecloth with the other, hoping to get a finer pebble than any one else has found. The poor driver of the beach wagon has a sorry time of it calling his flock in to get them home in time to dress for dinner. We generally manage to get thoroughly soaked by the tide before the day is half over. I have found several lovely cornelians, and a pink one that is especially coveted.

Boston Budget: It must be expensive living For the angels up in the sky. For we all know, both saint and sinner, That a rent in a cloud is high. THE TRUANT GRAPE.

Admiration. Oh, what so handsome as the grapes that cluster In purple beauty on the dying vine! touch will give a darker hue and luster, While pressure gives the tempting ruby wine.

Consternation You take a bunch while sitting at the table And look it, in admiring spirit, o'er; But before to eat the half of them you're able, You hear one strike the carpet on the floor. Intimidation.

You know your hostess is a woman careful,

And in what spot could pain be more abiding

And that the sound did not her ear escape ; And so you stoop, in mood halfmad, half prayerful, And peer about you for the truant grape. Irritation. Oh, what so stubborn as a grape in hiding? Your fingers and the truant never wed!

Than where the table strikes you on the head?

-Columbus (O.) Dispatch. Chicago Sun. Henrietta is gone to Vassar, gum, gum, gum! Louise is at the singing school, hum, hum, hum! Tom is in the melon patch, mam, mum, mum!

Bill is in the bar-room, rum, rum, rum Father's in the counting-room, sum, sum! Kate and Ned are all alone, yum, yum, yum! Norristown Herald: An article in an exchange is headed "Why President Cleveland Didn't Fish on Sunday." We haven't read it, but suppose it was because he spaded up half an acre of ground without finding a single worm. We have frequently been in the same aggravating

predicament. P. S .- On a week day. OPINIONS ON GRAND ARMY RULES.

Comrade D. J. E. submits a case covered by the llowing question: An applicant, eligible to mempership, is known to be a hard drinker and spend his money for drink, leaving his family suffering for the necessaries of life. Must the Post judge only of the one fact—the question of the applicant's eligibility under the Rules? Can he be kept out of the G.A.R. for such a reason as the above? This is a question that no one can well answer for another. It is one that each comrade must answer for himself; there is no written law covering the exact point presented.

It is provided in our Rules that the committee shall make investigation and report; shall see the applicant in person, and shall recommend his application or rejection. If they are only to pass on the question of eligibility, that could be decided ful and successful forager. He had still been by the papers, and if the applicant's papers show him to be ineligible, the Commander would simply rule the application out of order. The man could not be "elected" if he then received every vote in the Post. The ballot is placed in the hands of every member for a purpose-to benefit and pro-

tect the G.A.R. I have heard men say that no one ought to be kept out because of bad habits; that in the associations of the Post room he must be benefited and may be reformed. This would mean that the mere act of joining the G.A.R. would have a deeper influence on such a man than love for wife or family; than desire to attain and keep the respect of relations and friends, and I doubt greatly if any one knowing the power of the drink habit can seriously consider the suggestion for that reason.

I would not say, and do not believe, that a man who occasionally drinks, or who at times forgets himself and goes on a spree, is to be kept out of the Grand Army; but a man who, to gratify his own appetite, permits wife and children to suffer, is an untit man to join the Grand Army. He can have no influence whatever that would in any degree be of the slightest service to our Order, while his joining the G.A.R. would be positively detrimental in the opinion of the outside public-that part whose good opinion we need. The only way to benefit such a one is to tell him plainly that while he continues his bad habits he cannot enter the ranks of the Grand Army. No man can be a worthy member of the G.A.R. who is not a good citi-